

THE TEACHERS.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—A Number of Interesting Papers Presented—The Plan of Incorporation Explained by State Superintendent Hoitt—The Reading Circle.

Owing to rain yesterday morning, the second session of the State Teachers' Association opened with many behind time, but before recess fully one thousand people were present.

After singing "The Old Mountain Tree," President More introduced the first speaker, W. H. V. Raymond, editor-in-chief of the State series of text books, who spoke on the proposition of the "American School Trust."

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL TRUST.

He began by explaining the reason and purpose of the "trust."

It has been established to preserve the rights and liberties of the people. By its provisions it is expected to teach all men to read, that they may comprehend our Constitution, our Government, more intelligently. But this is not sufficient. Soundness of judgment must be attained; therefore, moral direction and valor as well as intellectual power must be a result of the organization.

The stimulus to industry must inevitably be the result of this movement if it accomplishes its ends. Therefore the proposition of this trust is to so improve the character of the citizens that all may be able to read, disposed to read, given to work, and staunch in integrity.

One of the reasons for the partial failure of the movement is a false notion of its purposes. Another is the false relation which the public deem to exist between education and labor.

There is too general an impression that the one is the prince on horseback, the other the groveling peasant. The education that is to protect the integrity of the country, that is to make our Nation marked, must take hold of the laborer. There is no reason why he should be lower in intelligence than his professional neighbor.

If the great trust would see habits of industry, would diffuse greater intelligence among its ten millions, would glorify its political temple by elevating men above function, its stockholders must come to see that prosperity depends upon character rather than upon congregations, must withdraw from the attitude that education lifts its possessor above labor, and must emphasize the eternal and saving truth that education is for labor, for the honor and glory of life in labor, and that men rather than machines must be the products of the schools.

The teacher, by virtue of his intimate relations to the trust, may be expected to have clear views and be qualified for safe counsel; he should therefore have cut deep into the grain of his life and thought the sincere and single-minded purpose in all his investigations to know "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," and be guided by it.

The speaker explained how, by the teacher, much might be done for the health of industry in the future.

Furthermore, he said he had seen a wicked teacher reclaim a school from almost universal dishonesty induced by the feeble administration of a saint, and solely because of his methods, which compelled the pupils to look the result of his work in the face and permitted of no dodging.

In conclusion he said: "By keen intelligence, high purpose, wise counsel, skillful teaching and soldierly steadiness may it ever be the office of the servants of the American school trust to improve year by year its management and enhance the value of its returns."

EDUCATIONAL DISCOVERIES.

Julia B. Hoitt, Deputy State Superintendent, was the second speaker, and her subject, "Educational Discoveries."

"Great discoveries in the past," said she, "have been the strong impelling powers that have sent our great world spinning along the ringing grooves of change." All progress was deemed the result of some discovery; first, the best method of applying the want; third, the "eureka," or the step forward, the final fulfillment of the need.

Education is as old as the world, but in all the schemes for the advancement of mankind of antiquity, woman was left quite out of consideration.

The speaker gave a brief résumé of the ancient history of education, showing how great had been its inefficiency in raising the masses, and quoted in substance from Horace Mann:

"The transference of the fortunes of our race from the old to the new world was a gain to humanity of a thousand years."

The three events in history that had most changed the entire current destiny of the world she deemed to be—the birth of Christianity, the discovery of America, and the rise of the Reformation.

"Each of which has made the world more forward though so little."

Speaking of the great advance in discovery and invention, she continued: "Now has investigation stopped with the material world, but men have delved to discover those valuable nuggets of truth by which the world—education—has grown richer and better."

Among the topics that have of late years occupied master minds are:

First—The necessity of universal education.

Second—The establishment of three grades of schools—primary, secondary and university.

Third—The endowment of colleges of agriculture, and of the mechanic arts, in order to bring education in closer relation with the development of our vast domain.

The history of the normal and training-schools was reviewed. She was an ardent advocate of the cooking and sewing departments, as well as of the mechanical.

"But the work grows by littles," said the speaker, "but it will not be long before the graduates from our fine manual training schools will join the ranks of the law-makers. They will testify that this 'all-round' education gave them a better command of their minds, and sent them out better equipped with clear perceptions, inventive minds, and executive hands to grapple with life's problems, and so the work will grow."

The schoolmaster is abroad in the land, and with studious, curious and progressive mind, he will continually offer the fruits of his labors to the world's acceptance.

"To teachers is entrusted the leadership of the educational thought of the people, and so, with eyes open, minds alert and judgment clear, let us see to it that we adopt for our improvement that of our children only the best;

that we lead public opinion intelligently, persistently and directly to a clear understanding of our needs. So shall we see come to pass in our day and generation the adoption and maintenance of our most valuable discoveries."

THOUGHTS ON OBSERVATION.

J. A. Woodson, editor of the Sacramento Record-Union was on the programme for "Thoughts on Observation," but being absent, his paper was read by Thomas Kennedy of San Francisco.

He urged the necessity of teaching a child to observe and perceive, and gave as the opinion of a journalist that the young man who can see, know and comprehend what he has seen with little other education, is better fitted for life than he who has a Yale diploma, yet cannot tell you whether the horse that just passed is black or white.

SOLFA.

Mrs. Rice of San Diego gave a practical example of the working of the solfa system of vocal music. Two children were brought to the platform; one was from the first and the other from the second grade, and had never before sung together. So creditable was the performance that a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Rice and the children.

MATHEMATICS.

C. M. Ritter of the Chico State Normal School being absent, his paper on "Mathematics" was read by Prof. E. T. Pierce.

At the introduction it was urged that all educators should unite in demanding a secretary of education in our President's Cabinet. With unanimity of purpose, he believed that this could be attained in one presidential administration.

The following is a summary of the points of his paper:

First—That altogether too much time is devoted to the study of arithmetic.

Second—That a large part of the so-called arithmetic should be eliminated from the course of study, the principles of percentage and interest being brought in to complement and that in this department.

Third—That in arithmetic "shortest solutions and best explanations" should be sought at all times, both to be as much as possible the result of the pupil's own investigation.

Fourth—That the metric system of weights and measures should supplement the cumbersome one now in use.

Fifth—That elementary geometry taught indirectly should precede the teaching of mensuration, and as mensuration is of general utility, and as most pupils never enter the higher schools, that it should be taught in the grammar schools.

Sixth—That more care should be taken in setting forth the objects of the study of mathematics. There should always be an object in view on the part of both teacher and student.

Seventh—That the study of mathematics is an indispensable part of any complete system of education.

Afternoon Session.

As the association was called together, the Schuman Quartette, Mrs. Annie Peck, Miss Rose Gleason, Miss Carrie Wooster and Miss Lizzie Boorse of San Diego, furnished as a vocal quartette "Farewell," and in response an enthusiastic encore sang "Annie Laurie."

"The Extravagance of Speech," by John L. Chapman, recently State Superintendent of Missouri, was the first subject.

The mother tongue of our people is degenerating, as it is spoken throughout our land, so much so that he feared, unless something was brought to prevent it, it would be hopelessly beyond redemption.

We have no ancient monuments or temples, and our only legacy from antiquity is our language, and it is worthy of our respect.

A half century ago the names of our great leaders, Clay, Calhoun and Webster, were revered by all classes, regardless of political parties; yet on a recent occasion the speaker noted a picture displayed in a store window, "Closed on Account of George's Birthday."

"Can it be that we as a people may not have a single name in history that is not ticked?"

The fast young lady would speak of that notice as "awful funny," the dress of the passer-by as "awful fine," and the minister's sermon as "awful dip."

She watched a beautiful sunset and pronounces it a "perfect daisy," and after a trip to Niagara, declares it "too cute for anything."

Among the American people there is a widespread lack of reverence for language as an institution.

Again, we are a witty people and commit the thoughtless sin of making our language not the instrument for legitimate wit, but itself the material.

And the higher class adopts the language of colloquial discourse from the vocabulary of the street.

In Europe our language is spoken by royalty, and this is imitated by the lower classes. Here no such condition exists. The time when the teacher or pastor set the model for language has passed, and in lieu of this has come the language of the street.

The influential class is that of speech. This class is that which has the greatest wealth, and not usually the greatest education, and their influence is nowhere greater than in speech.

The American people have two donkeys that they ride to death, "and" and "got." "Why, I have watched a cultured lady and in six minutes she used 'and' and 'got' 50 times." There is a dearth of vocabulary in spoken language, and we are too apt to cull all that is beautiful or powerful in our speech to writing, using but the barest skeletons for the every-day communication of thought, if thought there be.

The word "boom" originated with the Globe-Democrat at the Grant campaign; what it has come to mean, most of you know, but still later we hear of a "boom in dress," "boom in money," and, alas! "a boom in affection."

The standard for pronunciation is not the same in all parts of the country. Start with "caft," in Boston it is "caft," in Ohio, "caft"; in Arkansas, "caft"; flat and all tired out.

The teacher may give careful instruction in grammar, and that bright lowerward, and will pick out every principal part and adjunct, but at recess he rushes to the grounds with a "bill, you haint got no cigarette stub you haint usin', have you?" The home is against the teacher. The people must be elevated.

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"To teachers is entrusted the leadership of the educational thought of the people, and so, with eyes open, minds alert and judgment clear, let us see to it that we adopt for our improvement that of our children only the best;

OFFICERS ELECTED.

After recess the following officers were unanimously chosen for the ensuing year:

President, James G. Kennedy of San Francisco; vice-president, D. C. Clark of Santa Cruz, Eugene de Burns of San Diego, Mrs. A. L. Mann of San Francisco, W. W. Seaman of Los Angeles; secretary, Mary E. Morrison of

LINES OF CITY BUSINESS.

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VIENNA BAKERY AND LUNCH, 3 N. Spring Book & Stationery.

R. P. GARDNER, dealer in books and stationery, 23 N. Spring st., corner Franklin and Main.

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Clothing—Retail.

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DR. WONG, THE WELL-KNOWN AND

REPUTED PHYSICIAN.

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The Times

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W. A. SPALDING, C. C. ALLEN, Vice-President.

MARIAN OTIS, A. MCFARLAND, Secretary.

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THE Florida fruit crop has again been damaged by cold weather.

NEW YORK will not be left out in the cold. She will hold an 1892 fair.

MONTANA is agitated over a measure introduced in the Legislature abolishing Roman Catholic separate schools.

It is authoritatively denied that the cholera is preparing to follow the cholera on a tour around the world. We are glad to hear it.

A WOMAN who claims to have served during the war as a man, under the name of Sumner, has applied for her discharge papers.

NEW YORK State has become so alive to the necessity of preserving her game that her representatives in the Legislature have introduced as many as 22 bills to that end.

DR. KNAPPE, the German Consul who made all the trouble between Samoa and Germany in Samoa, has been dropped from the consular lists just published.

LATER advices received from several of the back counties are to the effect that that Gubernatorial Bank Commissionership promise is on its rounds, doing duty all along the line.

In an ordinary season, we should be justified in expecting that this would be the last rainfall of any consequence for the season, but it is very risky to attempt any prophesies about the weather this year.

A NEW Egyptian loan, for irrigation purposes, is spoken of. The United States ought not to be less enterprising than Egypt. Let the storage reservoir surveys be pushed ahead. Uncle Sam will make \$20 for every dollar spent on the work.

EATERS of German sausage should beware. It came out, a few days ago, in an English paper, that 100 worn-out horses had been shipped from that country to Germany and Belgium to be used in the manufacture of sausages, and that such shipments were a regular thing.

GEN. HOWARD is much displeased because Governor's Island is henceforth to be the landing place for immigrants arriving by way of New York. He thinks that this will necessitate the removal of the military posts there. He might turn the army loose on the invaders. What's the matter with that, Howard?

THERE are many fields of horticultural production at present scarcely touched in this State, which yield large revenues to European countries. Thus, the chestnut crop of France is worth over \$7,000,000. Little has been done in California in the cultivation of this nut, which is an important article in the dietary of many people in Southern Europe.

COMPLAINT is made by some of the "whole hog" sewer-bond advocates against the law which requires a two-thirds vote for the bonds in order to carry them. Any reasonable, fair-minded and disinterested person will certainly regard this law as eminently just and proper. If it only required a simple majority to vote the expenditure of money, it would be a comparatively easy matter for designing persons to carry the most extravagant and unreasonable schemes, with the aid of voters who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the operation.

AMONG pieces of current political gossip is one to the effect that Mrs. Whittemore's father would willingly give \$500,000 to see his daughter installed as mistress of the White House, and that the wires are already being worked in this direction. It may be that the time will come when a contest for the Presidential chair will be narrowed down to a question of dollars and cents, as Senators' positions sometimes are already; but we certainly should endeavor to postpone as long as possible the evil day when such a condition of affairs shall be glibly referred to as a matter of course. The office of President of the United States is not yet an object of barter and sale. When—if ever—the day shall arrive that it is, there will be cause to fear for the continued existence of this country as a republic.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

Not only Germany, but the whole of Europe is much disturbed over the retirement of Prince Bismarck from a position which he has capably filled for so many years. Nobody can quite see what is likely to happen, but there is a general feeling of distrust and dread of the future, which is aggravated by the known choleric character of the young Emperor, who has such great power for good or evil, and who might set the continent afame by ill-considered speech.

While Bismarck has retired from office, he has evidently not given up his interest in public affairs. A Berlin dispatch announces that he had a long talk on Tuesday with Jules Simon, head of the French delegation to the labor conference. Before leaving France for the conference, Simon, who is a deep thinker and a close student of current affairs, had a conversation with an American correspondent, in the course of which he very freely outlined his views as to the future of Europe. Mr. Simon does not believe that Emperor William will win the Socialists from their discontent. He will, on the contrary, find them so constituted that every concession will be followed by fresh demands. It will be impossible for the Emperor to draw back, and he will have to make other concessions, his enemies growing meantime stronger and more exacting, while he finds himself incapable of checking the avalanche which himself, in part, has set in motion.

Mr. Simon looks forward with grave apprehension to the effect upon Europe of the present labor agitation. He foreshadows a possible United States of Europe on the following language:

Let us in the Emperor's name do our best in this epoch of the world, in an important epoch in the progress of the Socialist movement, and already I can hear the mutterings of what must be the struggle of the future, the struggle between the many and the few, between the toiling masses and those who have far succeeded already, and those who have made them suffer, between capital and labor, between luxury and starvation, between misery and wealth.

No human being can aver the struggle, but the power of the Emperor is on its approach. I shall not see the day, and you may not see it, but the day is coming when the autocratic powers of Europe will be forced to unite against the United Socialist army, and to stand or fall together.

Our ancestors in the New World were able to build up out of fragmentary governments what is today the United States of America. Why may not our descendants in some way succeed in establishing the United States of Europe?

The United States of Europe is received with an incredulous smile by the thoughtless minds, but I think that history shows that many strange friendships have brought about the common perils—the combination of the United States and Europe, and is growing greater with every decade. It is the common peril of Socialism. Let all Europe beware.

THE ALASKA SEAL LEASE.

SECRETARY WIDOM has made public the exact terms of the lease to the North American Commercial Company, for a term of 20 years from May 1, 1890, to the exclusive right to engage in the business of taking fur seals off the islands of St. George and St. Paul, in the Territory of Alaska.

The company agrees to pay an annual rental of \$60,000, a tax of \$9,625 on each skin taken and shipped, and 50 cents for each gallon of oil sold.

The company is to deposit United States bonds of \$50,000 face value as security for the rental. It is to furnish to the natives such quantity of dried salmon, salt and salt barrels as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine, 80 tons of coal annually, comfortable dwellings to be kept in proper repair, schoolhouses and competent teachers eight months in each year, a house for religious worship, physicians and medical supplies, and all the necessities of life for widows and orphans and the aged and infirm. Payments are to be made on or before April 1st of each year, beginning April 1, 1891.

The company is to furnish the natives employment and to give them just compensation therefor, and binds itself to abide the regulations of the Treasury Department and by any limitation on the right to kill seals that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge necessary under the law for the preservation of the seal fisheries. The number to be killed during the first year is not to exceed 60,000. The agents of the company are not to keep, sell, give or dispose of liquors to the Indians. The Secretary of the Treasury can terminate the lease on proof that its provisions have been violated.

MRS. WATSON'S METHODS.

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THE DISCUSSION between Maj. Jones of St. Louis and Editor Dana of New York has reached an interesting phase. In his speech nominating Grover Cleveland for the Presidency Maj. Jones said "New York bore him."

Editor Dana declares it is not so, and Grover Cleveland is a native of New Jersey. "New York did not bear him," says Editor Dana, "and we may add that she can't bear him now." Maj. Jones is now said to be whetting a large and dangerous-looking cheese knife, and there is blood on the moon.

THE TROUBLES of Calvin S. Brice, the ambitious purchaser of a seat in the Senate, are only just commencing. Legal steps have been taken in the Circuit Court, at Lima, O., to compel the County Auditor to list Brice's delinquent taxes. This is the beginning of one of the most important and intricate civil suits ever brought in Ohio. If Brice is compelled to list his property for taxation in Ohio, as he probably will be, the recently purchased United States Senatorship will cost him over \$900,000. But then, a man who aspires to be a United States Senator, and lacks the qualifications which entitle him to election on merit, must be content to pay handsomely for his honor.

THE SENATE, having decided to call upon the State Department for the correspondence between Gens. Sheridan and Crook upon the Apache matter, we shall have a chance of obtaining a more complete idea of Gen. Crook's reasons for wishing Geronimo's gang of cutthroats to be removed to Fort Sill. With the advent of spring and green grass, the Arizona Apaches are reported to be very restless, as usual. It would certainly be an inopportune time to remove the prisoners to within easy reach of their old haunts.

WHILE the tariff measure prepared by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee reduces the sugar duties, and thereby, in one way, works injury to California, yet, on the other hand, the increased duties on fruits and nuts more than compensate for this change. Our horticulturists are well looked after in the new tariff, which, if adopted, should tend largely to promote the planting of orchards and vineyards throughout the State.

THESE are not the only changes in the tariff measure prepared by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. There is also a provision which will affect the sugar industry. It is the Emperor's own language:

Let us in the Emperor's name do our best in this epoch of the world, in an important epoch in the progress of the Socialist movement, and already I can hear the mutterings of what must be the struggle of the future, the struggle between the many and the few, between the toiling masses and those who have far succeeded already, and those who have made them suffer, between capital and labor, between luxury and starvation, between misery and wealth.

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RUSSELL'S SHORTAGE.

AN EXPERT FIGURES THE AMOUNT AT \$5000.

Further Testimony Brought Out Before the Court-martial—Strong Evidence of National Guard Officers—Russell Takes the Stand in His Defense.

The Russell court-martial met again at brigade headquarters at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Soon after court convened, counsel for defendant rose and moved to strike out the testimony of Maj. Willard, which was given on Tuesday, on the grounds that it related to matters that transpired more than two years ago.

It will be remembered that Maj. Willard's testimony was quite damaging. He stated that the defendant disgraced the National Guard by not paying his just debts and misappropriating the funds of the company.

After considerable squabbling, the motion was denied on the grounds that defendant did not object to the testimony at the time it was given. The court then decided that the evidence is incompetent.

The cross-examination of Lieut. McPherson was then taken up. His statement on direct examination as to the conduct of Col. Russell when amendments to the Eagle Corps by-laws were proposed was not shaken, and he was allowed to stand aside.

The next witness was Gen. E. P. Johnson, who testified in reference to an order that had been issued from brigade headquarters to Col. Russell, directing him to show reasons why his staff did not appear in uniform for inspection when ordered to do so. Gen. Johnson testified that Col. Russell never had obeyed this order. He had given to the General verbal reasons explaining the failure of his staff to appear for inspection, and promised to put the reasons in writing and forward them to the General, but he had failed to do so. Gen. Johnson stated that he desired to have the said reasons in writing in order to make them a portion of the records.

Lieut. C. Worth was then sworn and testified as to Col. Russell's conduct. He stated that defendant's conduct was not what it should be.

Capt. H. Z. Osborne took the stand and stated that he was a member of the court of inquiry that investigated the charges against Col. Russell. Witness told how the accounts of the Eagle Corps had been kept or had not been kept. He was not cross-examined.

W. C. Stone, financial secretary of the Eagle Corps, was called. He is a particular friend of Col. Russell, and testified in his favor as far as possible. He showed an account book which dates back to 1886, and the book was entered as an exhibit.

A singular circumstance connected with this book is that the entries in the book have the appearance of being quite fresh. The ink is of the same color all the way through, and the count seemed to be of the opinion that the first entries could have been made with water or pale ink.

John L. Hickam, who has been an expert book-keeper during the past 19 years, testified that he has examined Col. Russell's papers, etc., and finds that he is behind in his accounts to the tune of about five thousand dollars. His accounts have been kept in such a manner that it is almost impossible to make head or tail of them.

The prosecution here rested and a recess was taken until 7 o'clock last evening.

The court met last night at 7 o'clock and Col. W. H. H. Russell was sworn in his own defense. He went back over his acts during the past two years, and slowly explained how he had disposed of the company money. According to his story the company has been in debt to him most of the time. At 9:30 o'clock the direct examination was still in progress when President Spelman suggested that the court take an adjournment until 9 o'clock this morning. At that hour Col. Russell, trying to explain certain entries in a small book which he claims was kept by Mr. Stone, when his attorney asked to be allowed to introduce the expert's statement, as he thought it would greatly assist the witness.

The court then adjourned. It is believed that the evidence will all be in by this evening.

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"I don't know positively that the road has been sold, but I believe the man who has been trying to swing things for some time past have entered into an agreement with the Denver and Rio Grande to transfer a controlling interest to that road. I base my belief on a letter that was received from the Carter Bros., of the San Francisco car shops. A few days ago a stockholder who wished to learn why the rolling-stock of the Los Angeles and Pacific was shipped to San Francisco, wrote to the Carter Bros. and asked them what it meant. They replied that the Denver and Rio Grande will have no use for the rolling-stock as they will use their own, and from what I believe the Denver and Rio Grande has not been sold or is about to purchase the Los Angeles and Pacific. We think the sale of delinquent stock tomorrow is a scheme to freeze the small share-holders out, so that the ring will have so much more to divide up."

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SANTA MONICA.

The Casino to Be Opened—News Notes and Personalities.

SANTA MONICA, March 18.—[Correspondence to THE TIMES.] Last Sunday morning divine service was held in St. Augustine's Church, the Rev. Mr. Birdsall officiating. This gentleman has kindly promised to hold services every Sunday morning at 11 a.m., and the Sunday-school will meet at 9:30 a.m. Mr. Birdsall has taken a cottage here, and it is hoped the warm sunshine and sea breezes of Santa Monica will greatly improve his health.

The street-car line from Santa Monica to the Soldiers' Home is now completed, and the first car was run out to the home last Sunday.

Dr. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Pure Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Uncheated. Easiest to Take. Osteo, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Pains, Cures. Headache, Migraine, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

BRAIN DISEASE.

A Doctor's Severe Criticism of the Medical Profession's Treatment of Their Patients.

In a recent issue of a well-known medical journal, the eminent Dr. L. F. Locke takes his professional brethren to task for their neglect of the early symptoms of brain disease. After saying that it is a deplorable fact that the early symptoms are almost invariably overlooked by the surgeon and permitted to pass uncared for, until the time when medical interference is of no avail, he makes this severe remark:

"To dismiss patients presenting headache symptoms with the statement that their trouble is due to disorder of the stomach or liver, is a very convenient way to cover up ignorance."

He then mentions this case: "Not long since, a gentleman of this city, of wealth and high social position, one accustomed to using his brain inordinately when necessary, presented himself to his physician with the complaint that he could not sleep, and was suffering intensely from headache. These symptoms had been present for several months and were accompanied by dimness of vision, difficulty of speech, burning pain in the abdomen and momentary lapses of consciousness. The physician—a man eminent in the profession—subjected him to a thorough examination, and finally dismissed him, saying that all his symptoms were due to disordered digestion for the relief of which he prescribed an ordinary tonic mixture. He continued his ordinary avocations, and within a fortnight was paralyzed in his left side."

It is a sad but true fact that had this man understood his symptoms, and used the great remedy for brain and nerve disorders, Palau's Celidol Compound, he would have been saved for life of usefulness. This wonderful medicine was providentially revealed to its eminent discoverer, and if you feel careworn, nervous or brain-weary, you do yourself an injustice if you do not try it to-day.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Augustine's Church will meet Friday afternoon of this week at the residence of Mrs. T. L. Fisher.

The Casino, at the west end of Third street, was built two years ago, in connection with the tennis courts, as a clubhouse, with rooms intended to be residence chambers for gentlemen, but it has not been used, except very partially, for this purpose. An arrangement has now been made by which W. R. Corson undertakes the entire management. The courts are being put into good order. The Casino will be furnished suitably for the accommodation of families, and will be occupied by the end of this month.

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BY MAIL, \$9 A YEAR.

THE COUNCIL.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION HELD
YESTERDAY.

Sewer Work—Advertising for Bids to Complete the Work—The Ordinance for the Coming Election—The Library Building.

Adjourning session of the Council met in the chamber yesterday at 10 a.m. Present, President Throop and Councilman McLean and Mills.

Quite a crowd of interested spectators was in the room when order was called, including the several contractors and their bondsmen on sewer construction and building a new public library. Several bids had been accepted at a former meeting relating to the effect that the bonds be for twice the amount covered by terms of contract.

After considerable discussion on this point, it was moved by Councilman Mills that bonds be for a sum equal to the bid, and it was so ordered.

The City Attorney read the contract with Mr. Sandham for carpenter work on the library building, in the sum of \$1315, and on motion it was approved. In order to expedite matters the president was authorized to sign the contract on the part of the city as soon as in his judgment a good and sufficient bond had been given by Sandham. The president was further instructed to record the contract with the County Clerk for record.

Fairman & Gibb were awarded the contract, at \$315, for the painting of the building.

On motion of Councilman McLean, the report was received and placed on file.

On motion of McLean, the City Attorney was instructed to prepare a suitable ordinance for sewer construction from Monterey road to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The opinion of City Engineer Mayer was given to the Council to the effect that \$35,000 would be necessary to do the work.

On motion of Mr. McLean, bondsmen are to qualify in the sum of \$4000 each.

On motion of Councilman McLean, the Committee on Sewers was instructed to purchase at least one hundred dollars worth of material to continue the work; and, on further motion of Mr. McLean, bids were ordered to be advertised for to construct the whole remaining line of sewers not provided for heretofore, and that same be opened and considered in the near future.

The Council then went into executive session, and on returning to the chamber Acting City Attorney McLachlan read the following ordinance relating to the coming election:

ORDINANCE NO. —

An ordinance declaring the necessity for and providing for a general election in the city of Pasadena.

The board of trustees of the city of Pasadena do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It is hereby determined that the terms of all the present incumbents of the offices in the city of Pasadena do expire by law on the third Monday of April, 1890.

Sec. 2. That therefore a general municipal election of the city of Pasadena be held on the second Monday of April, 1890, for the election of the following municipal officers:

First—A trustee of said city, who shall hold office for four years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Second—A trustee of said city, who shall hold office for four years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Third—A trustee of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Fourth—A trustee of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Fifth—A trustee of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Sixth—A clerk of said city, who shall be ex-officio assessor, and who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Seventh—A clerk of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Eighth—A marshal of said city, who shall be ex-officio tax collector, and who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Ninth—A clerk of said city, who shall be ex-officio assessor, and who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Tenth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Eleventh—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Twelfth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Thirteenth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Fourteenth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Fifteenth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Sixteenth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Seventeenth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Eighteenth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Nineteenth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

Twentieth—A marshal of said city, who shall hold office for two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election.

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THE BOX HAS ARRIVED.

Stolen Goods Returned from New Jersey.

Some weeks ago THE TIMES published an account of how a couple of thieves, who had been operating in Los Angeles and other cities on the coast, had been captured at Trenton, N. J., and sent to the penitentiary, and that a lot of stolen goods had been recovered, owing to the systematic registering of stolen goods by the police department in this city. The following telegram shows what has been done:

Chief Cunningham on Saturday received from Trenton, N. J., a large box containing jewelry and other plenishings in California, and November by two young men named Dameron and Roberts, who made systematic raids on dwellings while holding situations in bakeries. The jewelry store here was the target of the chief. Chief Brown of San Jose took the jewelry home to deliver to the victims there. The box will next go to Los Angeles, then to Sacramento, where the property was stolen. The thieves were arrested for burglary in New Jersey and sentenced to two years, and Sheriff Cunningham sent on for their plunder after they were convicted.

Chief Glass yesterday received the box containing the goods, which was opened, and the articles so arranged that they can be readily identified by the owners. The recovery of the goods was wholly due to the Los Angeles police authorities, and all of them should have been handled through the department here. When Chief Glass first heard of the affair, he notified other chiefs of police of cities where the thieves had been operating, when the Sheriff of San Joaquin county offered a reward for the return of the articles stolen there, and the Trenton authorities sent the whole lot to him.

Persons desiring to make locality exhibits at the Chamber of Commerce are requested to come in and put their displays in shape at once.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for J. H. Murry, J. T. Lamp, S. Reiss, Mrs. B. B. Wilson and Mrs. F. M. Hallock.

There was no meeting of the Fire Commissioners, owing to the fact that a quorum failed to materialize, only Commissioners Kubrit and Keefe putting in an appearance.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce can get invitations for their friends for the promenade concert at the opening of the new quarter Saturday night, by calling on the secretary.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Los Angeles Presbytery was in session yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church. The business of the meeting will be closed up today.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Rev. Dr. Easter will address the Woman's Auxiliary in the chapel of St. Paul's Church, on Olive street. His subject will be "Personal Experience in Missionary Work."

Charles N. Reed, a member of the TIMES composing force, was married yesterday at St. Paul's Church, to Miss Theresa G. Caw. The young couple have gone to spend their honeymoon at Riverside and San Bernardino.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Murray of 1027 West Ingraham street gave a dinner party yesterday in honor of their relative, Clay Clement, the tragedian. Mr. Clement is leading man in the Frederick Warde Company, and is a brilliant and rising young artist.

Deputy United States Marshal Tarble yesterday arrested Hamilton Swartz, at San Bernardino, charged with selling liquor to Indians. He was brought to the city and put in jail to await his examination, which will be held next Wednesday.

It commenced to rain yesterday morning between 3 and 3 o'clock, and continued at intervals during the entire day and up to the hour of going to press. But little water, however, fell comparatively. Prophet Potis says that we are to have two more rains before the season closes, one in April and one in May.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following persons: Charles N. Reed, aged 21, and Theresa G. Caw, aged 21, city; W. F. Gralfer, aged 27, of Indianapolis, and Thirza L. Martens, aged 28; city; D. Clark Morrison, aged 29, and Elva B. Galbreth, aged 18; city; Thomas Barnesby, aged 70, of Monrovia, and Isabella Platt, aged 65, city.

The police and constables met last night, when an organization was effected, and final arrangements made for the base-ball game for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. Ed J. Niles was selected as chairman and Chief Glass as treasurer. Committees were appointed to secure grounds and attended to such other matters as may be necessary.

The following officers of Company F, of the Ninth Regiment, N.G.C., at Santa Ana, passed examination before the board Tuesday: Harry T. Mathews, captain; Nathan A. Ulm, first lieutenant, and Charles D. Ball, second lieutenant. Friday night the company will give a grand ball at that place. The company presented Capt. Mathews with an elegant sword.

The attention of the Street Superintendent is called to the condition of Main street, at the corner of Arcadia and in front of the Baker block, where the space between the disused street car tracks is five or six inches below the street level, filled with water, and dangerous for vehicles to drive over. There is also a dangerous hole in front of the St. Elmo Hotel, which should be attended to before some one is hurt.

PERSONAL NEWS.

J. O. Newhall, wife and Miss Terry of Newhall were at the Hollenbeck yesterday.

Mrs. Hancock M. Johnston of San Jacinto was registered at the Hollenbeck yesterday.

Among the arrivals at the Hollenbeck yesterday were C. T. Meredith of Ventura, Henry Dudley of Ontario, and George Stockton and E. H. Moulton of San Diego.

The following San Francisco people were at the Hollenbeck yesterday: J. W. Anderson and wife, Sam de Born, C. N. Williams, J. L. Russell, B. N. Rowley, R. W. Townsend, H. S. Sterns, B. Heathcote, W. S. Baxter, John Roberson, W. T. Reynolds, M. Levy and George A. Fisher and wife.

Among the arrivals at the Nadeau yesterday were D. W. Sacks, S. E. Strickland, William Sexton, H. Messing, Gus Zander, William H. Brown and his wife, Heinrich Francisco; F. C. Macomber and wife, Santa Cruz; W. S. Sturges, D. Goldber, Aronson; S. H. Butterfield, Pasadena; J. O. Dowd, Pixley; John Jones, Bakerfield; George E. Otis, wife and child, Redlands; Joseph Brown, San Bernardino; O. J. Brown, Pomona; G. Meixueiro, Ensenada; Capt. B. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Clifford Thompson, Robin Bower, H. Loesel, J. Wiley Wallace, Alhambra.

Singing and Roaring in the Ears, - Deafness and catarrh successfully treated by Dr. Stoeck, 303 South Main street.

Carried Wall-paper Just in, - to a Roll, at BAUER'S, 237 South Spring street, opposite Hollenbeck Hotel.

THE BIGGEST ROLL UP WINKLE LENS of G. W. Garceon of Bakersfield, Cal., are for sale at H. Jeune's Cable Grocery and Seymour & Johnson Co. of Los Angeles. These lenses are finely cured, will keep, and are equal to any in the world both as regards quality and quality of price.

Best Quality Wall-paper, - a roll, F. J. BAUER, 237 South Spring st.

STOVES ON INSTALLMENTS, at F. E. BROWNE'S, 132 South Main street.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' house and floor Paints, P. H. MATTHEWS, corner of Second and Main.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Unclassified.

GORDAN BROS.

THE LEADING TAILORS,
118 South Spring Street,
Opposite the Nadeau Hotel,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
BRANCH OF SAN FRANCISCO.OPENING
OF OUR
Spring and Summer Novelties

Call and Examine the Beautiful
Suits We are Making,
FROM \$25.00 UP,

—AND—
Pantaloons from \$8.00 Up.

The finest and largest stock of Woollens in
the city to select from.
Perfect fit and best of workmanship guar-

anteed.

SAN PEDRO HARBOR.

Memorial to Congress for an Addi-

tional Appropriation.

The citizens of San Pedro and Wil-

mington have put in pamphlet form a

memorial to Congress, asking for an

additional appropriation of \$500,000 for

the improvement of Wilmington har-

bor and San Pedro Bay. The pamphlet

contains the resolutions adopted at the

mass-meeting at San Diego, together

with a brief but comprehensive

résumé of the work that has been done

on the harbor, and what is needed,

besides a statement of the custom-

house receipts, imports and exports for

the past three years, and other statistics

showing the increase of business at the

port during that time. The pamphlet

is neatly gotten up, the matter well ar-

anged for easy reference, and the

necessary information given in a con-

venient form.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL COVENTION.

An Interesting Meeting to Be Held

April 1st and 2d.

William Reynolds of Illinois, presi-

dent of the International Sunday-

School Convention, is attending a se-

ries of State conventions throughout

the South and West, and expects to be

present at the California State Sab-

ath-school Convention, April 8th, 9th

and 10th, at San Francisco.

At the request of the Los Angeles

County Sunday-school Association, he

will hold a convention, or institute, at

the First Baptist Church, in this city,

Tuesday evening, and Wednesday

afternoon, evening, and evening, April

1st and 2d.

Mr. Reynolds's recognized abilities in

Sunday-school work and his interna-

tional fame will secure him a large and

favorable hearing.

Still in Jail.

Clark, the crooked Pasadena lawyer,

still occupies his cell at the City Prison,

and was yesterday visited by his wife

and sister-in-law, Miss Seaman, with

their attorney, who remained with him

some time. His case was to have come

up before Justice Lockwood today, but

it will hardly be proceeded with, owing

to Clark's application for a change of

venue. There is a New York lawyer out

here, it is supposed, looking after

Clark, and it is intimated that there

may be some further sensational de-

velopments when the case comes to

trial.

About Potatoes.

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—[To the

Editor of THE TIMES.] In your paper

of the 11th inst., you have an article on

the subject of raising potatoes. You

suggest that the city provide a public

market place, which is all very well,

but our people would take advantage of

the different localities and raise pota-

toes in the winter as well as the sum-

mer we could prevent people from ship-

ping here. In fact we could have the

best of new potatoes to ship East now.

In Escondido, five hours ride from

here on the cars, a man by the name of

Blethen planted one-fourth of an acre

in October last, and dug the crop in Febr-

uary and got 20 sacks that he sold for three cents per pound, \$60, or \$240 for one acre. This is equal to

the famous Bodoga county, especially

the new potatoes were raised in a

very cold winter, and such land can

be bought now for from twenty-five to

fifty dollars an acre. I saw Mr.

Blethen myself, and he told me the

above facts with no expectation that

they would be published.

J. W. PORTS.

Messrs. Sgobell & Day of New York,

large handlers of Florida and Medi-

terranean fruits, write the California

Fruit Grower that California oranges

are virtually unknown in that city;

that in the past only the common fruit

has come forward. People using the

same words have never heard of

California oranges. With lower freight

rates there is certainly a great future

for California orange-growers in this

market."

A cubic foot of water weighs 62.5

and contains 7.45 gallons, com-

monly reckoned 7.5 gallons.

Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment.

The only remedy ever discovered to give

immediate relief and a permanent cure to all